



# The Rubble-House Project at SPSU: Full-Scale Construction, Testing, and Measurement Experience

Fatih Oncul, Ph.D., Civil Engineering Technology

Wasim Barham, Ph.D., Civil Engineering

Pavan Meadati, Ph.D., Construction Management

Jeremy Holloman, Conscience International

Jacob David, Senior CET Student

ASCE-GA Section Meeting – February 3, 2012

# Presenters



- **Jeremy Holloman, Conscience International, Inc.**
- **Wasim Barham, Ph.D., Civil Engineering**
- **Pavan Meadati, Ph.D., Construction Management**
- **Jacob David, Senior CET Student**

# Introduction

The logo for Southern Polytechnic State University (SPSU), featuring the letters "SPSU" in white on a green hexagonal background.

- Started at one of ASCE-GA meetings
- SPSU and Conscience International, Inc. Partnership
- Construction work at the center of the campus..
- A project with no budget!
- Locally sponsored.
- Campus-wide involvement..

The logo for Southern Polytechnic State University, with "SOUTHERN POLYTECHNIC" in green and "STATE UNIVERSITY" in grey below it.

- Jan 2010 Earthquake generated 20 million cubic yard of rubble
- As of now only 50% were removed
- New construction activities will generate more rubble
- Rubble recycle efforts by cash-for-rubble program



(a) Foundation installation



(b) Wire basket preparation



(c) Baskets filled with loose rubble



(d) Adjusting window and door openings



(e) Applying cement finish



(f) Roof installation



(g) Final look of a typical Rubble-House in Haiti



(a) Foundation installation



(b) Wire basket installation



(c) Wire baskets being filled with loose rubble.

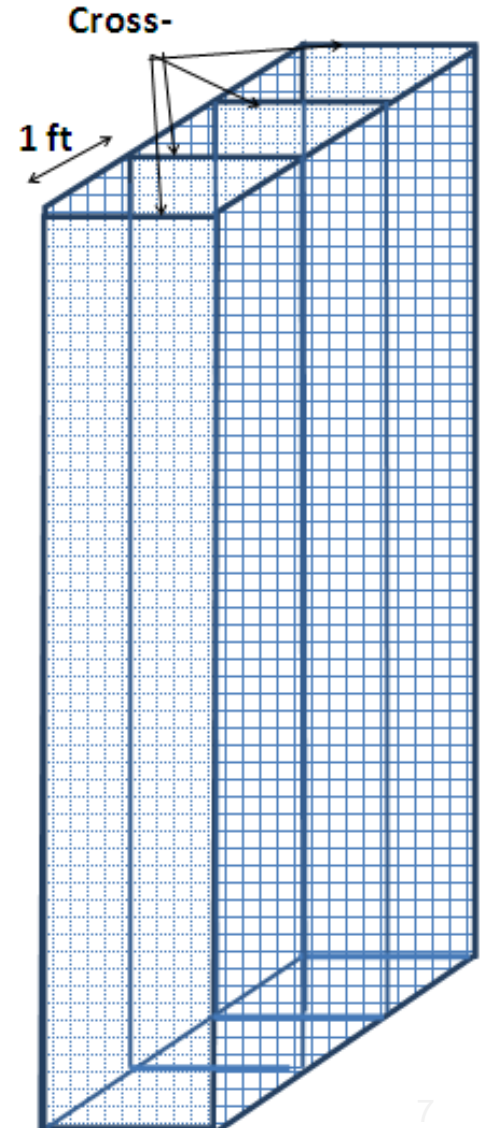


(d) Applying cement finish



(e) Final look of the rubble-house on SPSU campus.

# Wire Basket



# Demonstrations with Concrete Battering Ram.

SPSU



Brick Wall



Rubble Wall

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- Phase 1: Preliminary, static loading, sponsored locally, @ SPSU (**~\$75,000**)
- Phase 2: Comprehensive, full-scale shake table test(s), sponsored by NSF? @ University of Buffalo? (**~170,000**)

# Objectives of Phase 1

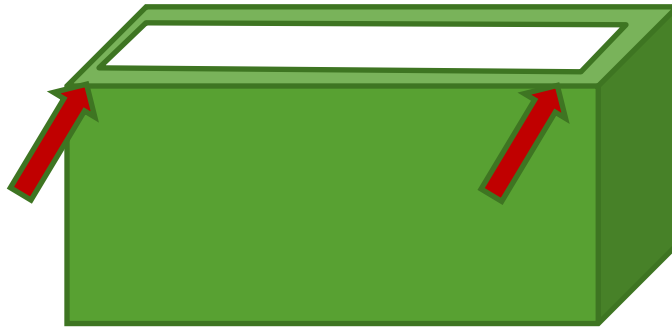


- Evaluate current construction techniques and propose cost-effective improvements
- Perform static load testing on a full-scale RUBBLE-HOUSE
- Create computer models for static and dynamic analyses
- Make recommendations for future seismic shake table experiments
- Draft construction and design guidelines based on experimental and numerical findings

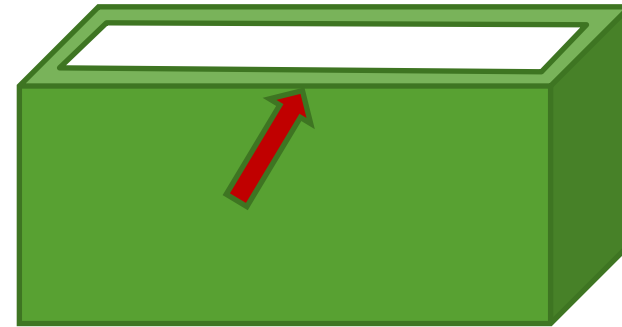
# Static Field Load Testing Schedule - Phase 1



Test 1



Test 2



Test 3

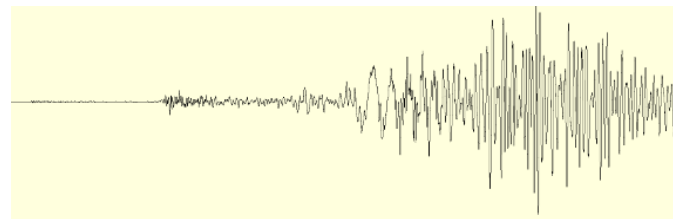
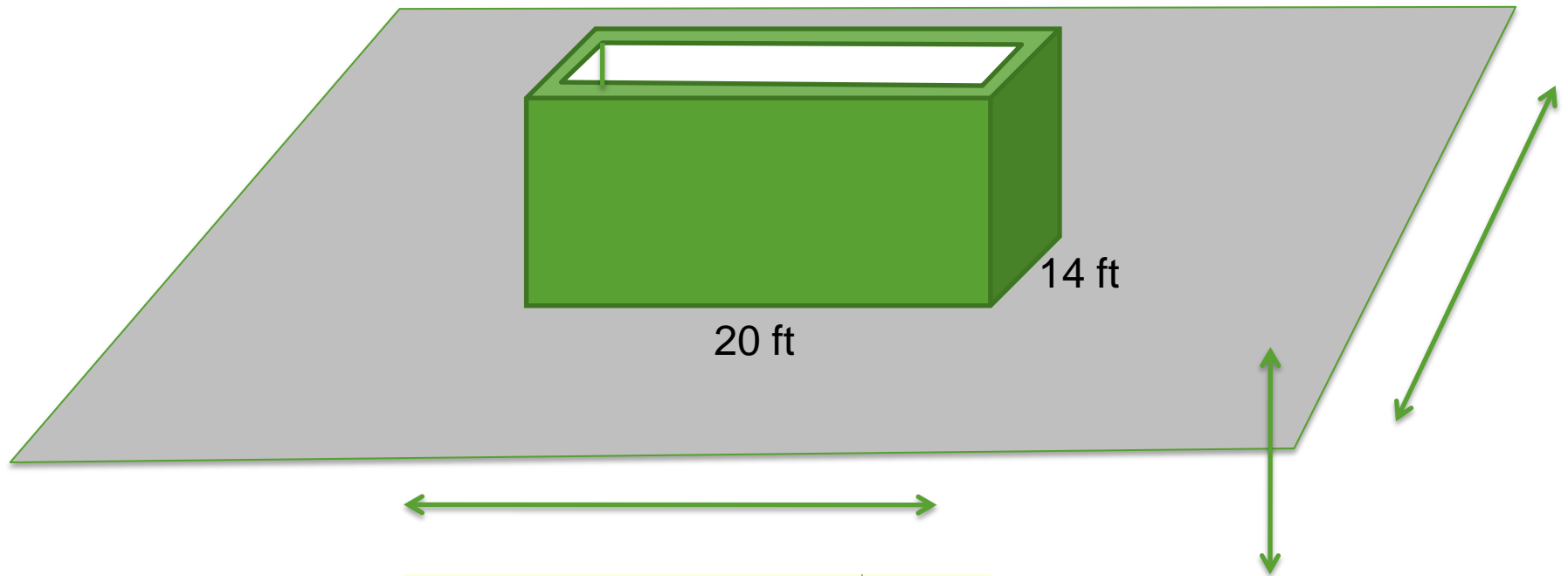


# Objectives of Phase 2



- Perform full-scale shake table tests
- Study compaction behavior of the rubble under a main seismic event and series of aftershocks
- Determine failure modes
- Study the performance of proposed improvements from Phase 1
- Develop rubble house construction guidelines

# Seismic Shake Table Test - Phase 2



# Measurements

- Three Methods
  - Displacement gauges
  - Total Stations
  - 3D Laser



(a) Displacement gauges.



(b) 3D Laser scanner.



(c) Total stations.

# Field Tests

Dr. Wasim Barham

Civil Engineering

# TEST 1

- In-plane push



(a)



(b)



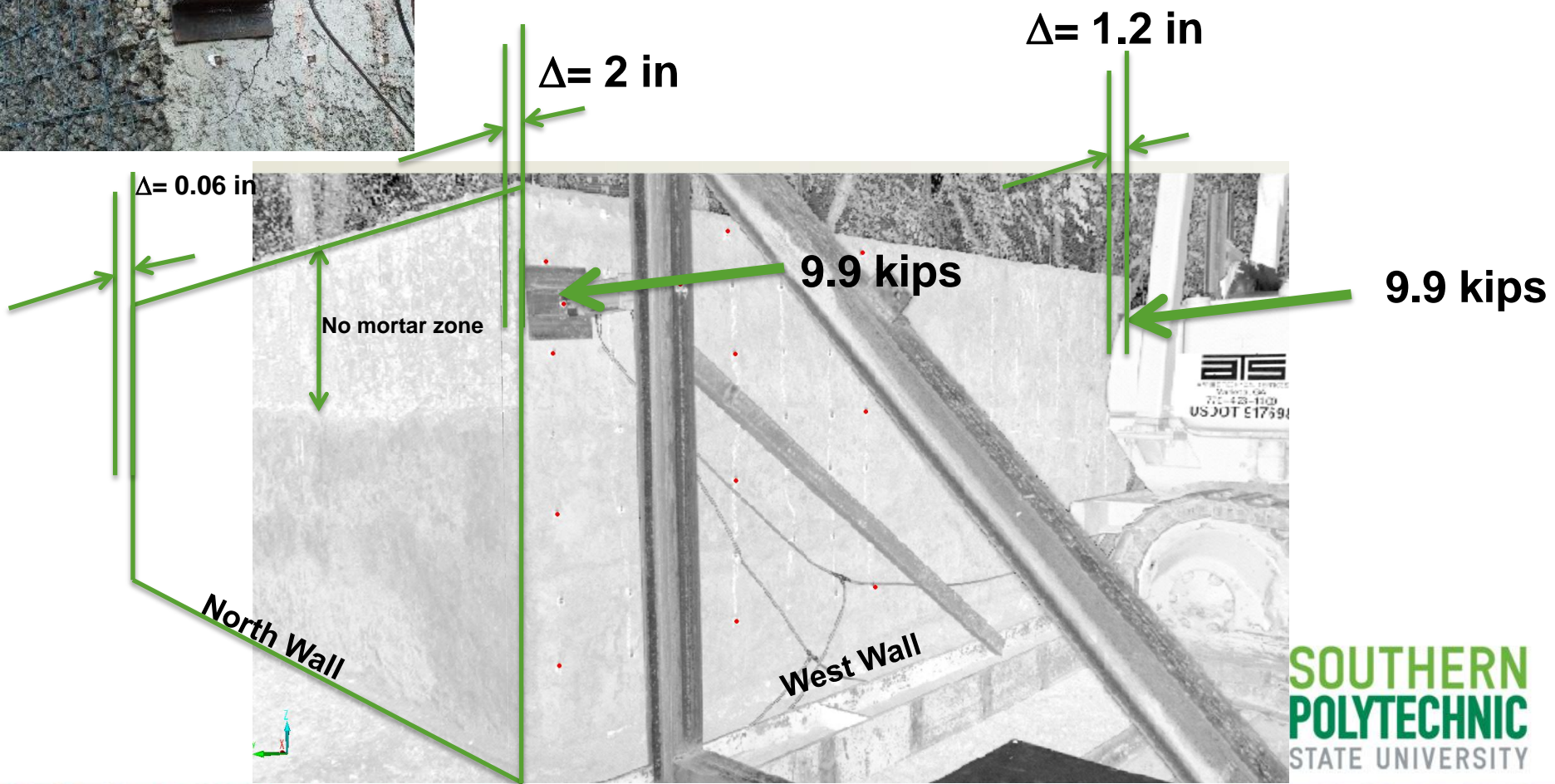
(c)



(d)

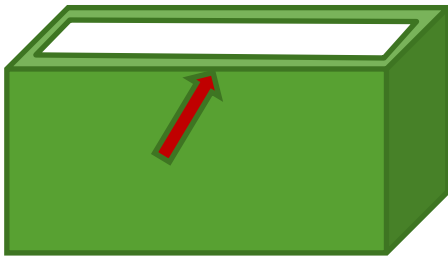


# TEST 1



# TEST 2

- Center push



(a)



(b)



(c)



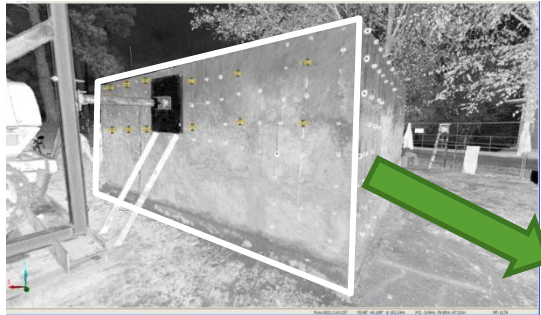
(d)

# 3D Laser Scan Picture – Test 2: Center Push

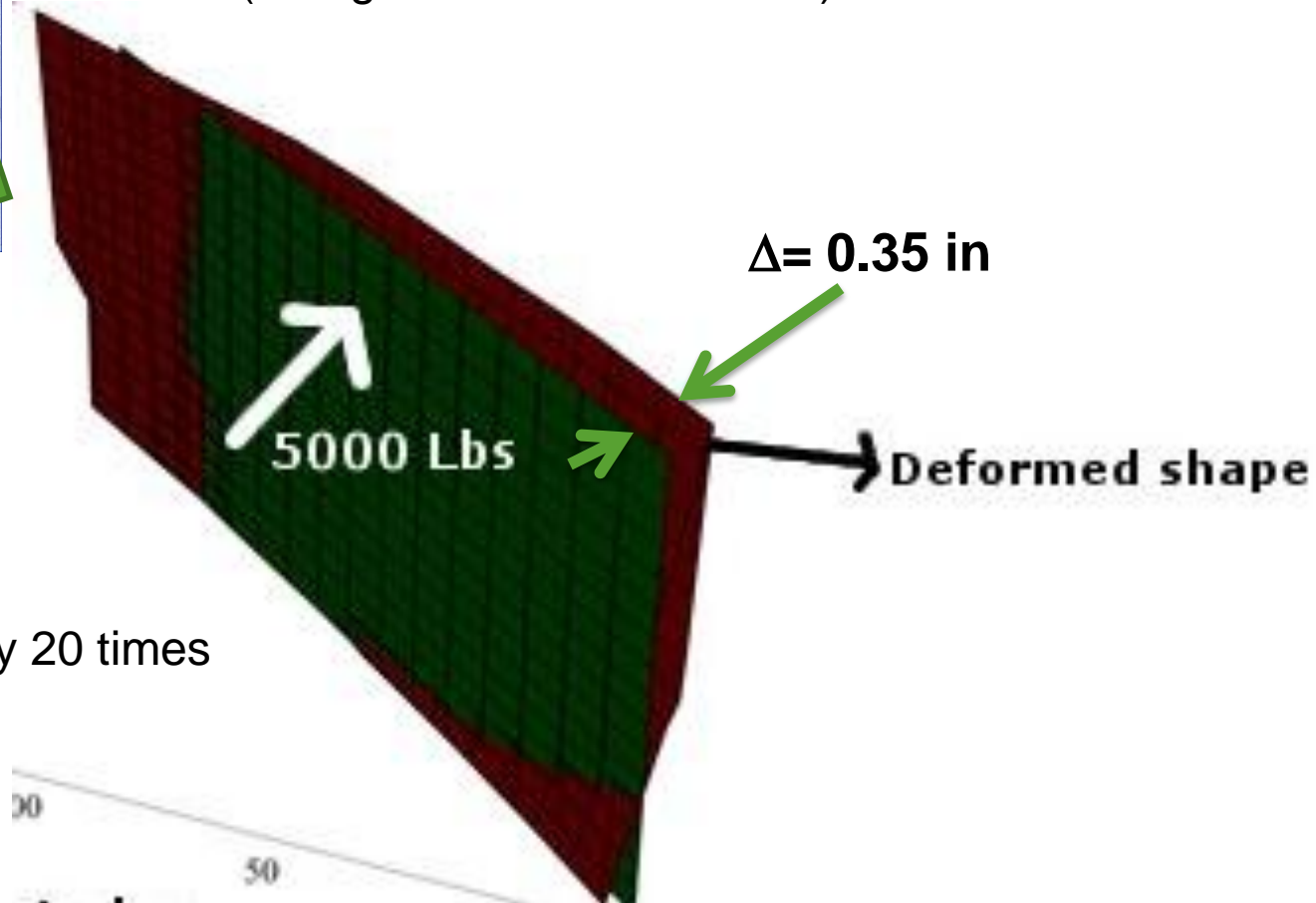


Row:1821, Col:1257 93.88° -41.189° d: 102.24in XYZ: -5.04in -76.80in -67.32in RF: 1174

# Deformed Shape – West Wall



(Using 3D Laser Scan Data)



Displacements scaled by 20 times

# COMPARISON OF MEASURED DATA

(West Wall)



Exterior Surface

Interior Surface

P=5000 lbs

Using Disp. Gage Data

Using 3D Laser Scan Data

x (in)

200

150

100

50

80

60

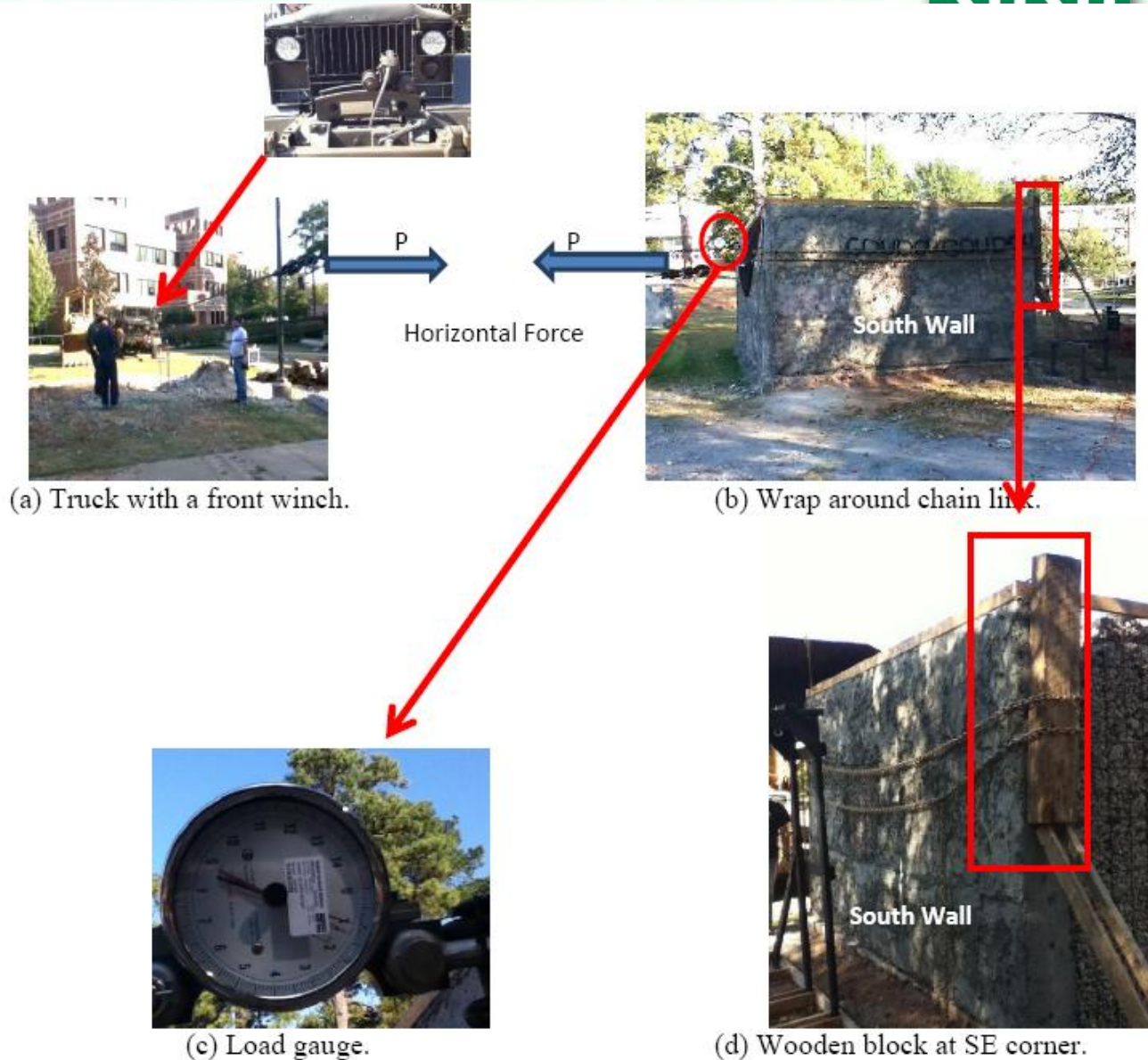
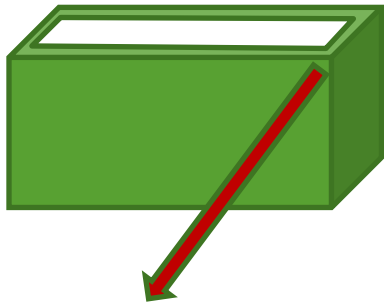
x

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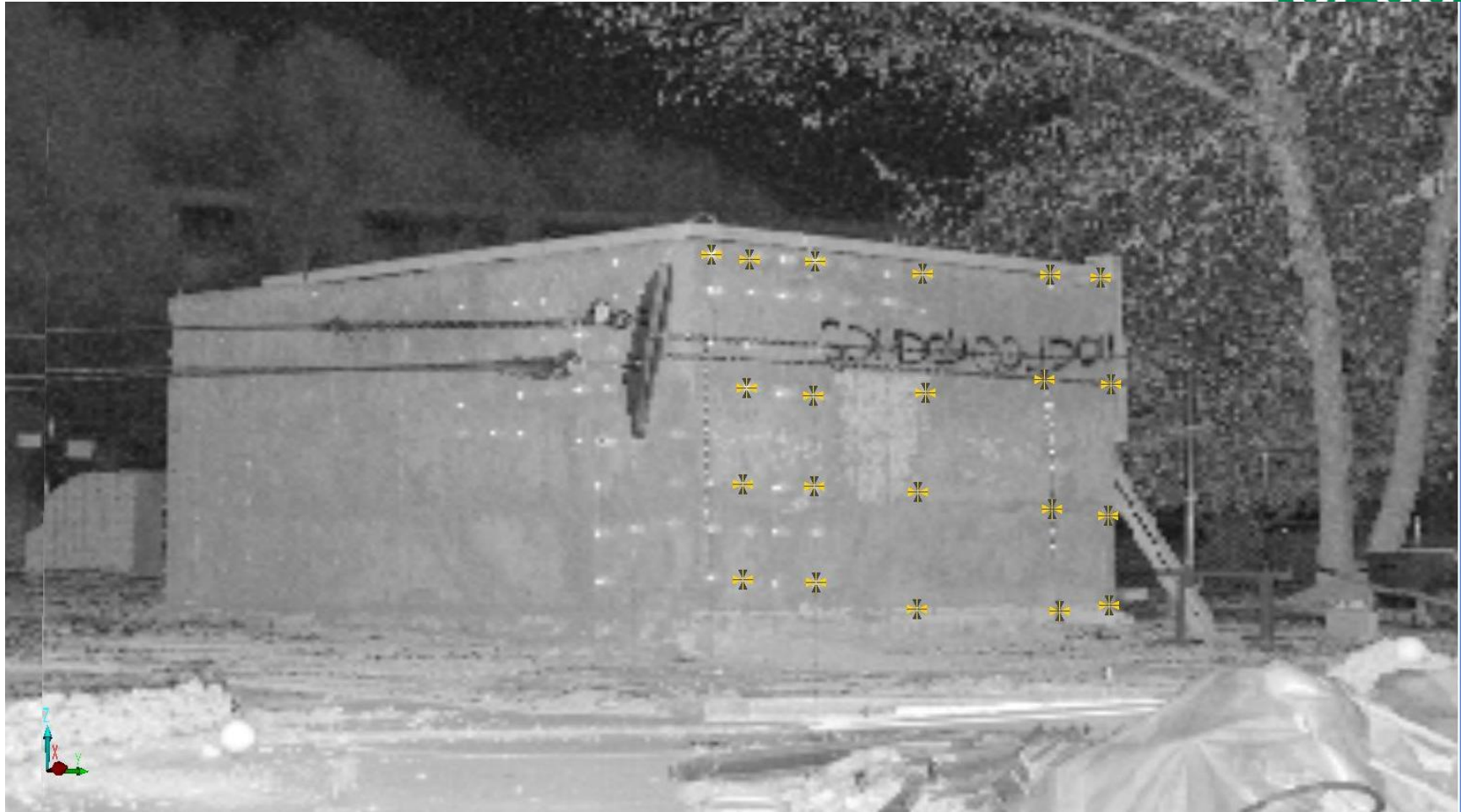
Displacements scaled by 20 times

# TEST 3

- Destructive



# 3D Laser Scan Picture – Test 3: Destructive



[Video: Part 1](#)

[Video: Part 2](#)

[Video: North Wall](#)

# Post-failure

Maximum Horizontal Displacement = 3.5 ft

Maximum Horizontal Load = 15 kips



(a) Rubble-House after failure



(b) South-east corner.



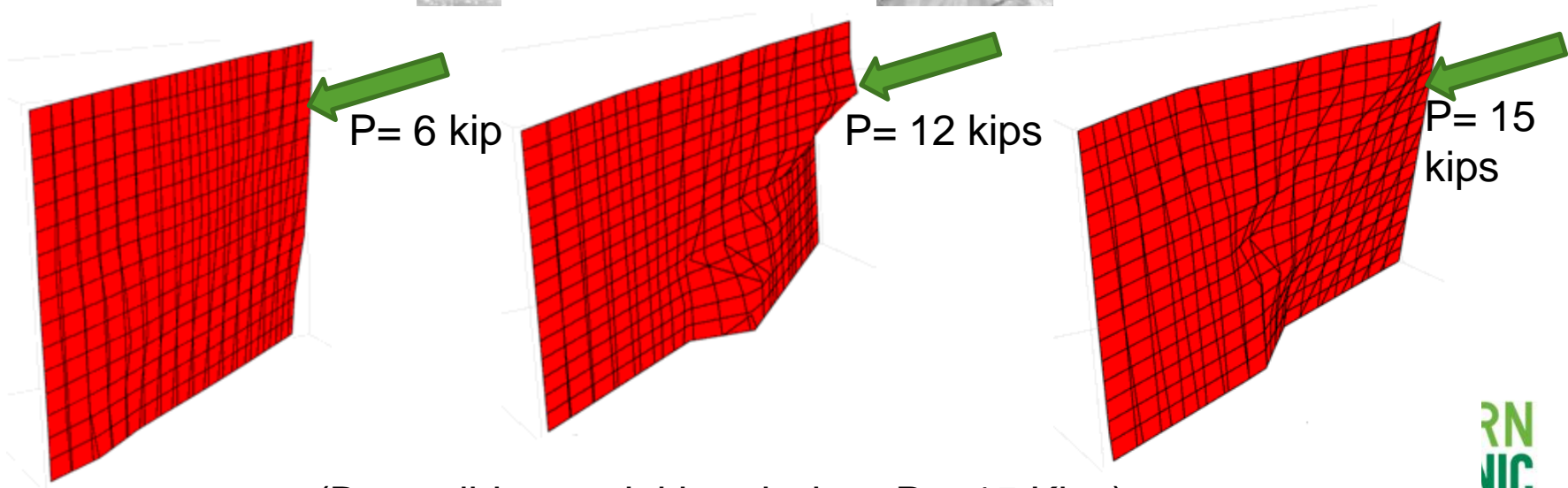
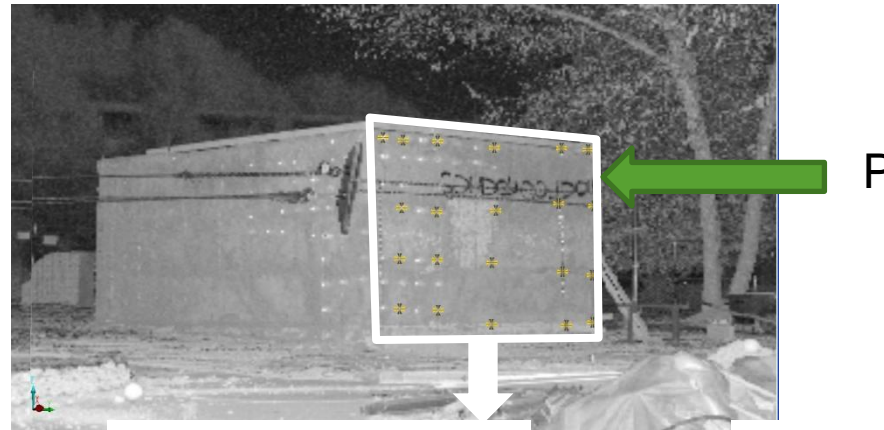
(c) South-east corner bottom.



# Deformed Shape – South Wall



(Using 3D Laser Scan Data)



(Base slide was initiated when  $P \sim 15$  Kips)



Displacements scaled by 20 times

# 3D Laser Scanner

Dr. Pavan Meadati

Construction Management

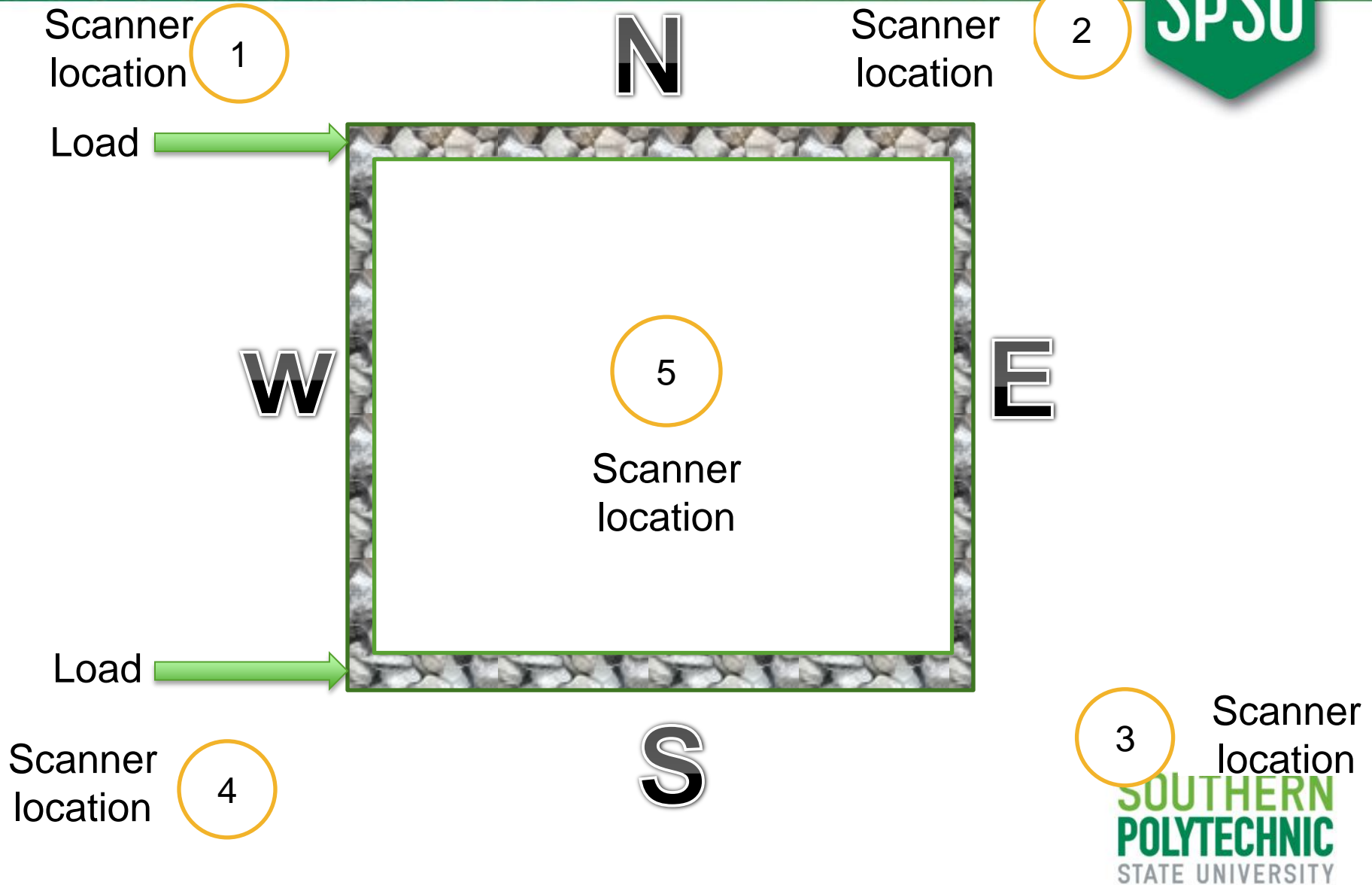
# 3D Laser Scanner



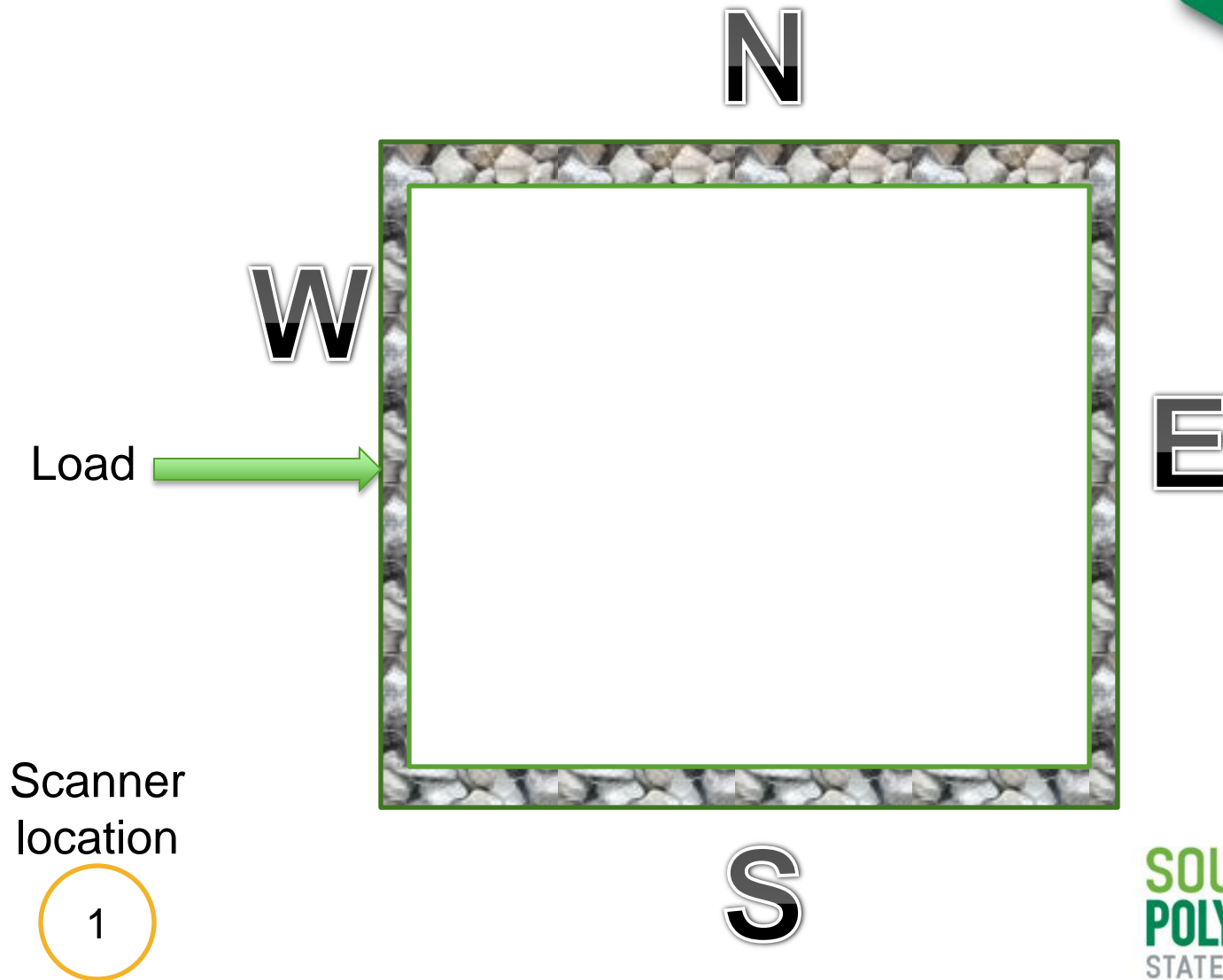
- 2 FARO brand scanners were used
  - Focus 3D
    - Color
    - Single scan time ~ 15 min
    - Multiple scans at selected load increments.
    - Failed !!
  - Photon 20
    - B&W
    - Single Scan time < 5 min
    - One scan at selected load increments



# TEST 1 –Scanner Locations



# TEST 2 –Scanner Location



# TEST 3 –Scanner Location



N

W

E

S

Load ←



Scanner location

1

# Faro Laser Scanner Focus 3D



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# Faro Laser Scanner Photon 20



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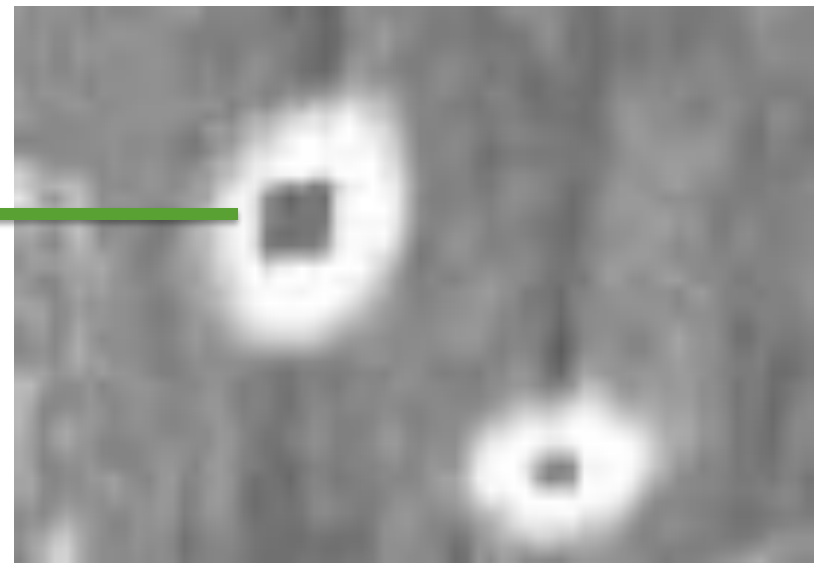
# Post Processing



Select a Spot



Zoom in



Select an Area



"A Point Cloud"

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# Campus & Community Involvement

Jacob David

Senior CET Student



- Provide a way for faculty & students to engage learning material in field
- Develop collaboration between SPSU and the surrounding community

# Student Involvement



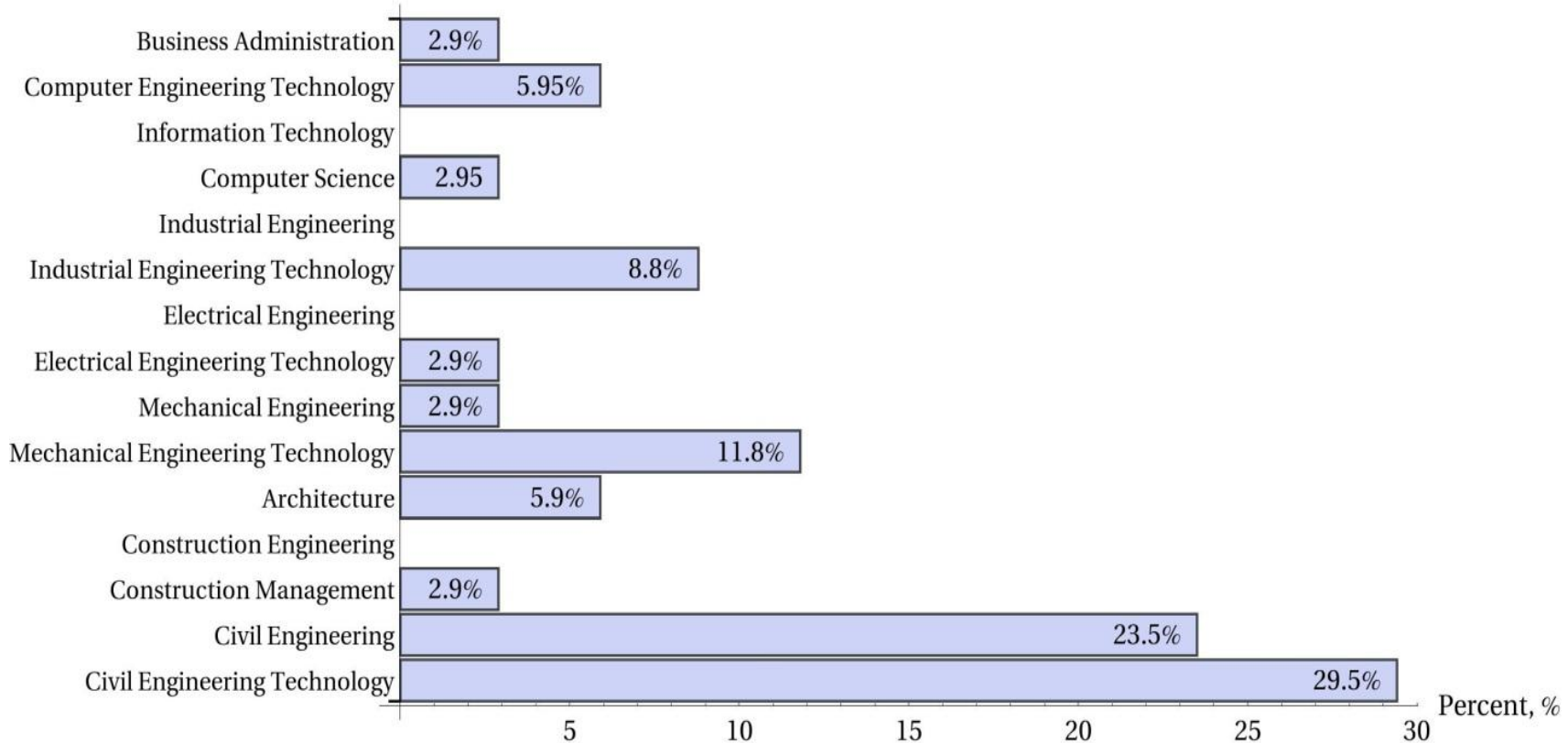
- Objectives:
  - Focus and apply engineering skills learned in the classroom to the field environment
  - Enhance professional communication and networking skills through teamwork
  - Develop a sense of community amongst faculty and students, while supporting a good cause
- ~ 100 volunteers participated
- 600 labor hours over construction period



# Student Involvement



Participation by Major



- Apply coursework with simulated field learning
- Provide real problems with applications to real solutions



# Faculty Involvement



PROBLEM SOLVING  
FOR RUBBLE HOUSE PROJECT

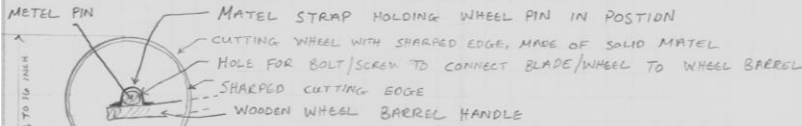
SEPT 20<sup>th</sup> 2011

Jajuan Harvey (DESIGNER)  
MICHAEL SHEPHERD  
WHO HANG

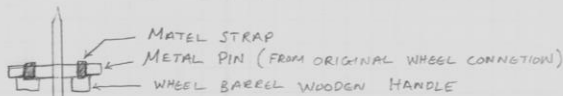
## WHEEL BARREL WIRE CUTTER

### BLADE/CUTTING WHEEL

- THE BLADE WILL BE A SOLID STEEL/CAST IRON WHEEL WITH A RAZOR SHARP CUTTING EDGE.
- THE WHEEL BARREL'S ORIGINAL WHEEL WILL BE REPLACED WITH THE CUTTING WHEEL, USING THE ORIGINAL BOLT/SCREW CONNECTION.

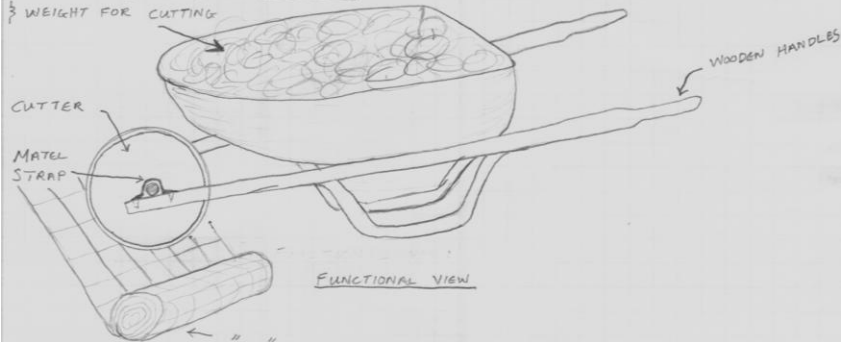


SIDE VIEW



FRONT VIEW

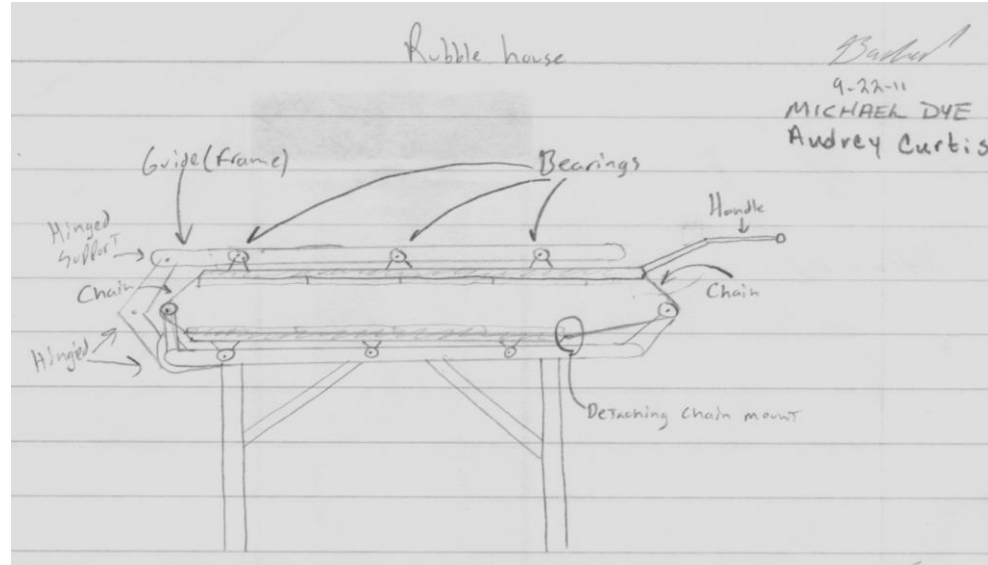
RUBBLE FOR BUILDING  
1/3 WEIGHT FOR CUTTING



FUNCTIONAL VIEW

6" x 6" WIRE MESH ROLLED OUT ON GROUND AND CUT USING A LOADED WHEEL BARREL.

- THE WEIGHT OF RUBBLE IS USED TO PRESS THE RAZOR SHARP BLADE/CUTTING WHEEL AGAINST THE WIRE AND FORCE A CLEAN CUT.
- THE WHEEL BARREL CAN BE USED FOR TRANSPORTING RUBBLE AND CUTTING WIRE MESH AS NEEDED. IT IS SAFE & EASY TO USE.







# Community Interaction

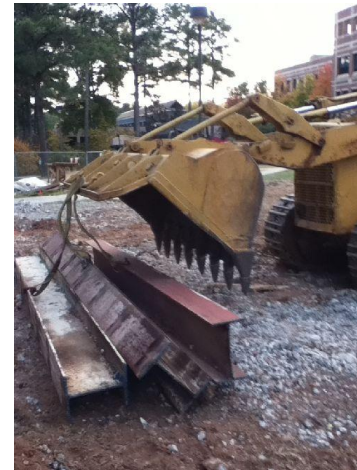
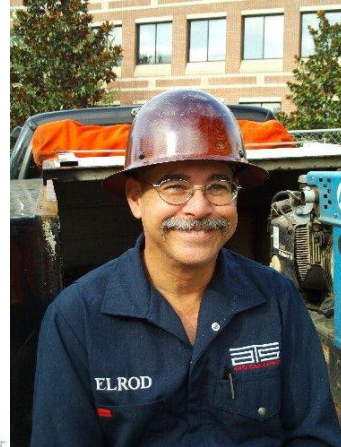


- Develop ties with the community.
- Utilize media and public relations to maintain transparency.
- Local sponsors



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# ATS – Applied Technical Services Marietta, GA



# Other Sponsors





- Create forums for collaboration
- Promote further interdisciplinary involvement in projects
- Conduct a trip to Haiti

# Conclusions



- Field testing was completed with no injuries
- Data collection methods worked well
- Rigid or flexible? Complex behavior.
- Promising performance (Hor. Disp. 3.5 ft)
- Wider footings? Better footing wall connections?
- Wall connections need improvements
- Great student involvement

- Post-Failure



(a) Rubble-House after failure



(b) South-east corner.



(c) South-east corner bottom.

# Potential Research Topics



- Compaction rates to determine ideal rubble size
- Rocks as opposed to rubble
- Torsional stiffness at roof connections
- Uplift capacity of roof connections
- Effects of numerous small aftershocks on compaction/long term integrity  
(to help determine the best time to start construction after an earthquake)
- Effects of different thicknesses of concrete plaster  
(less plaster may reduce time/materials needed but require galvanized mesh)
- Effectiveness of different wire gauges  
(to determine minimum, acceptable and ideal gauge sizes)
- Effect of different sized wire mesh openings  
(eg 6, 4, 2 inch squares, or 2x6, 2x8, 3x6, 3x8 inch openings)
- Torsional resistance
- The effect of plywood sheathed joists on torsional resistance from seismic loads
- The effect of plywood sheathed joists on uplift and torsional resistance from wind loads
- The effect of plywood sheathed rafters on torsional resistance from seismic

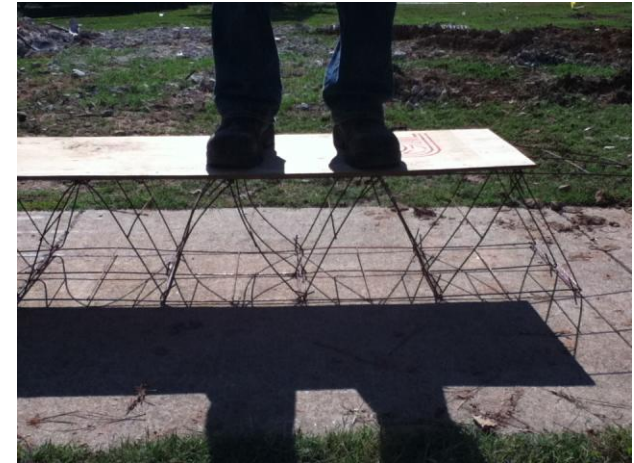
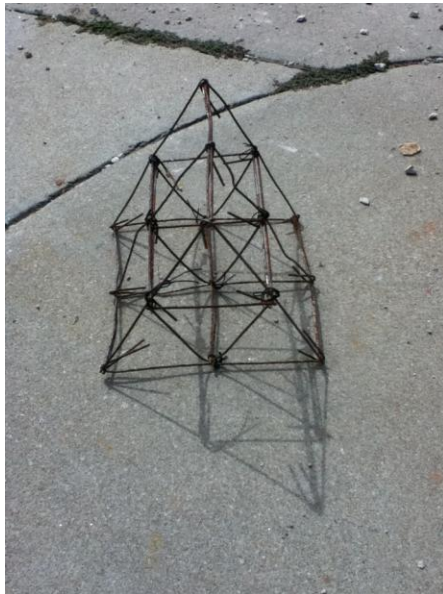
THANK YOU....



# Future Improvements



- Corner connections
- Wire basket with triangular compartments



# Future Improvements



- Wall to roof connection
- Foundation to wall connection





- Dr. Wasim Barham is an assistant professor in the Civil and Construction Engineering Program at Southern Polytechnic State University, Marietta, Georgia. He received his doctoral degree from the State University of New York at Buffalo in 2005. He is currently teaching engineering mechanics and structural design related courses. His main research interest areas are finite element analysis, computational mechanics, and virtual reality.
- Dr. Pavan Meadati is an assistant professor in Construction Management Program, Southern Polytechnic State University, Marietta, Georgia. He received his doctoral degree from University of Nebraska, Lincoln in 2007. He is currently teaching Structural Design, Residential Construction, Building Information Modeling (BIM) and LEED related courses. His main research interest areas are BIM, RFID, and Applications of Information Technology in Construction.
- Jacob T. David is a senior in the Civil Engineering Technology degree program at Southern Polytechnic State University. His areas of interest are in structural and geotechnical applications. With David's background as a Research Assistant at Emory University and experience in volunteer management for non-profits, he currently serves as Project Assistant for the Rubble House team.
- Jeremy Holloman I come from a construction background, with several of my relatives having been involved in home and boat building. I spent three years in Honduras where I managed several masonry construction as well as assisting in El Salvador after the 2000 earthquakes. At Conscience International I serve as the Program Director for Latin America and the Caribbean as well as leading the Rubble House Program.